TWEED AND HIS FRIENDS.

EXAMINATION OF THE BONDSMEN

Two Suretice Closely Catechised-The Oswere Falls Brown Stone Quarry Company and Its Surroundings-The Hearing Adjourned till To-Day.

The examination of William M. Tweed's bonds room of the Supreme Court. But very little interst seemed to be attacked to the proceedings, al-bough the report circulated in the morning that of bringing together a large number of persons. Soluting of a spicy character marked the examina-tion, which was chiefly confined to questions as to the real and personal estate owned by the sureties.

Pairchild was the first witness examined, and mnued his evidence where it was left off on Teeday. He said he owned the house and lot No. 107 last Tenth street, which cost entirely \$18,250, and m which there was no encumbrance; the taxes, exth street ne owned a house and lot, which he chased for \$9,000, and expended \$1,000 on imrevenents; there still remained on it a mortage of \$5,000; also owns eight lots on West Pifty-th, Pifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, valued 68,000, subject to a mortgage of \$20,000. Witness at on to testify that he owned a half interest in houses and lots on Fitty-sixth atreet, between hth and Ninth avenues, in which he estimates interest at \$18,000; fourteen lots on 151st street put at \$18,000; there was a mortgage on them or \$2,800, and he put his interest at \$15,000; this mas below their real value; he owned property on that Tweitth and Thirteenth streets, near avenue, a recent purchase at \$200,000, mortgaged for 162,500; he also owns twelve lots on the north side of Sixty-eighth street; lots immediately in the rear as the soid for \$3,000, out he had put the twelve lots to the \$16,000, subject to a mortgage of \$4,800; his personal interest he put at \$10,000; two lots on Seventy-outth street he put at \$20,000; four lots on Seventy-eighth street he put at \$20,000; four lots on Seventy-eighth street he put at \$20,000; four lots on Seventy-eighth street he put at \$20,000; four lots on Seventy-eighth street he put at \$20,000; mubject to a mortgage for \$4,800; on lots street he owned a tract which out him \$18,000; they were subject to a mortgage or \$4,800; on lots street he owned a tract which out him \$6,000 or \$6,000; a broker was interested with him in any profits that migut be made; he put sis interest at \$7,500; four lots on 111th street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, he put at \$19,000, mblect to a mortgage for \$1,000; a proker was lots at \$2,000; more lots with him in any profits that might be made; he put his interest at \$7,500; four lots on 111th street, between Sixth and slighth avenues, he put at \$1,900, subject to a mortgage for \$12,000; nine lots in Williamsburg, on Newton street, he put at \$6,500; he had five lots on Girard avenne, which he put at \$4,500, subject to a mortgage of \$1,700; twelve hundred actes or land at Islip he bought at \$18,000, and was at once offered \$21,000; it was subject to \$12,000 mortgage; though he considered it worth \$40,000, he had put it at only \$9,000; he purchased five lots of the Dyckman estate, in which his interest is \$14,000; twenty lots bought as eighteen, in which his interest was \$10,000; a lot on Seventy-fifth street he valued at \$5,000; it was subject to a mortgage of \$3,800; witness owns one-half interest in sixty lots of the Dyckman estate, and 164 lots on 206th street, near the Harlem River; three-fourths interest in blocks 0 and 11 of the Dyckman estate, which he values at \$12,000; one-half interest in fitteen lots on 161s street, his interest being \$3,400; one-half interest in No. 61 West Thirty-eighth street, valued at \$5,000; one-half interest in No. 61 West Thirty-eighth street, valued at \$5,000; one-half interest in Sister, which his interest is \$2,000; one-half interest in \$2,000, and he owned \$5,000 interest in one of the Astor leases; he values his entire real ostate properly at \$60,000, in no part of which was Mr. Tweed and the value of \$60,000 in real estate for Mr. Tweed interested in any way; had not taken title to any of it for Mr. Tweed, and had never stated that he owned the value of \$60,000 in real estate for Mr. Tweed interested that Mr. Tweed had en trusted him with his notes to some such amount; had in Mr. Tweed's absence made contracts for him in the test of the many of the real estate which he mentioned Tweed had no interest; in reference the his personal propers to the treat estate which he mentioned Tweed had no interest; in reference

(Tweed's) name, but took no deed for them and gave them over to him on his return to the city; is any of the real estate which he mentioned Tweed had no interest; in reference to his personal property he further stated in reply to Mr. Choate that he owned bonds and mortgages of the value of \$88,000; of these all except one or two were taken directly to himself and they were three owing to him; was not surely in any other bond for Mr. Tweed, but he was on one deputy sheriff's bond and on the Surrogate's bond.

In reply to Mr. Burrill the winess said he had placed his interest on all but two places of his property at a very low rate.

A recess was then taken, after which the examination was resumed.

TESTIMONY OF GRALES O. CORNELL.

Mr. Charles G. Cognell was the next bondsman examined, and, in reply to Mr. Burrill, stated that he was forty-three years of age, resided at 225 East Twolfth street, and was Water Register; he owned real estate in this city, consisting of twenty-four loss, with buildings on them, extending from Sixty-third and Sixty-tourth streets, and facing on avenue A; the annual rental is \$6,000; he values it at \$113,000, independent of a \$12,000 mortgage; owns mouse and lot No. 63 Third street, worth fully \$15,000; mortgaged for \$600; owns five lots on 120th street and Nicholas avenue, worth \$15,000; owns personal property consisting of stocks; \$20,000 worth of \$100 to the property consisting of stocks; \$20,000 worth of \$100 to the property consisting of stocks; \$20,000 worth of \$100 to the property consisting of stocks; \$20,000 worth of \$100 to the property consisting of stocks; \$20,000 worth of \$100 to the property consisting of stocks; \$20,000 worth of \$100 to the property consis

on 126th street and Nicholas avenue, worth \$15,000; six tots on Fourth avenue worth \$15,000; owns personal property consisting of stocks; \$20,000 worth of stock in a company which he valued at \$20,000; has stock altogether valued at \$24,000; has not altogether valued at \$24,000; has not altogether valued at \$24,000; has no own and an another and horses worth \$3,000; has no own and an another and horses worth \$2,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Choate—Was appointed water Register by Mr. Tweed in 1857; has been Ceuncliman, Alderman, Street Commissioner; has no contracts with the city government, except an interest in the Cawego Falls Brown Stone Quarty Company, from which stone is being conveyed for the Jeserson Market Court House; his name is not on any bond given to the city or county of New York; has not within the past ix years received any money from the city except as snlary for the offices held by him. Witness went on to state that he had had no business connection with Mr. Tweed for six years past; has not been connected with him in the purchase of real estate within five years past; has received no property or bromise of property to indemnify him against liability on this bond, nor has any such promise been made by any parity; the Uswesto Falls Company is incorporated with a fulton, N. Y.; has supplied stone to other parties than the city; the stone was supplied to the city on a verbal contract. Witness desined to give the names of the parties with whom the contract was made; the company was organized in 1870; there had been private but no public sales of its stock within the past year; witness was the seller; Tweed is not a stockholders. Counsel for the delendant objected to the witness answering as to who were the stockholders of the company, who the officers were, what the stock originally cost, and whether the company, and amounts to \$1,000 in his wife's name; he also owns \$4,500 of stock in the large had been private use; has no other business accept that of water Register And his mire the purchased in 1

mappiy of stone.

Mr. Burrill. objecte; after which counsel proceeded before Judge Cardozo and submitted the questions the answers to which had been declined.

Mr. Choate was opposed to any adjournment, and mr. Burrill contended that the testimony of the conditions about not be presented to the Court in processes, and that all the evidence should be beauded in.

piecemeal, and that all the evidence should be handed in.

An adjournment was subsequently agreed to, in creer to give the stenographer an opportunity of writing out the evidence. The hearing of the case will be resumed this morning at eleven o'clock.

James Walker, slias Thompson, aged twenty-three years, residing at the corner of Houston and Mercer streets, was arrested by an officer of the Twenty-first precinct last night upon complaint of druggist doing business at the corner of Unieraity place and West Eleventh street, charged him. The check purported to have en issued by D. H. Polck, 244 West Eleventh met, and was represented as genuine and would paid upon presentation. Another check, drawn been fasted by D. H. Folck, sentine and would be paid upon presentation. Another check, drawn on Wilham Bowen, coal dealer, for \$25, was produced as evidence against the prisoner, who, the paire state, has been doing an extensive business for some time past in disposing of these and similar checks. He will be arraigned as the Yorkville Folice Court this morning.

TWEED ON THE WING.

Wanted, Bondsmen for "the Bose"-Desertion o the Department of Public Works-Interviews with Sheriff Brennan, Under Sheriff Stevens and General William Tweed-The Flight of Tweed Denied-Tweed Supposed To Be Under the Surveillance of Deputy Sheriffs-Flutter and Excitement Among the Politicians - Tweed Disposing of His Property to T. A. Scott.

formed a staple article of conversation yesterday. Few business men with whom the HERALD reporter conversed could bring themselves to believe that he had fied from New York. The general opinion seemed to be, with Sheriff Brennan, that Tweed had too much to lose and too little to gain by leaving New York to take such a step. Of course he could hardly hope to escape the ends of justice by flying whatever his chances of conviction might be. There might be a hitch; but the general opinion was that he had not fied.

At the Department of Public Works Yesterday was truly an extraordinary day at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, on Broadway. As early as ten o'clock yesterday morning numbers of politicians flocked from the neigh-borhood of the City Hall over to Mr. Tweed's public office. Contrary to their usual custom they did not go up stairs, but filed off on either side of the door and chatted in groups in front of the stores on either side. It was generally believed that Sneriff Brenand another sensation was evidently expected. he believed that Tweed would bravely down to his office, as he did before, and that he would allow himself to be re-arrested. This visitor to the corridors of the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, evidently had sanguine exppointment. He waited, with crowds of others, for hours, but neither Sheriff Brennan nor Mr. Tweed appeared, and acout two o'clock the groups tailed off, and the building was soon as deserted as usual. The scene inside was equally extraordinary. The corridor outside the door of the Boss' office was descried for once. There was not even a lounger to be seen. In an inside office a clerk informed the reporter that Air. Tweed had not come to day.

REPORTER—Do you expect him to-day?

OLERK—That is more than I can say.

REPORTER—What time does he usually come

REFORTER—What time does he usually come down?

CLERK—He usually comes before this.

As the reporter was about to leave the building a few Sixth ward politicians appeared at the head of the stairs. One gentleman

APPLIED HIS KNUCKLES VIGOROUSLY

to the door of Mr. Tweed's private office for about five minutes, turned round and looked at his friends significantly, and the crowd took their departure. They had soarcely disappeared when Morgan Jones appeared and took the same manual exercise at the door, but with the same effect, the only difference being that he was evidently more sanguine of a different result and looked more blank when he disappeared. No others dailed during the day, and early in the afternoon the few clerks in the building took their doparture, and it became evident that the Boss had eschewed the old office he loved so well, for yesterday at least.

As the afternoon advanced the report that Tweed had left the city seemed to have gained some ground, owing to the fact that he had not appeared contrary to his invariable custom, at the Depart-ment of Public Works or at his Duane arest office. It was stated positively by some of Mr. Tweed's friends early in the day yesterday that he

in the supreme Court when his bails came forward to justify. When the day advanced and he did not appear there were many to be found in the dif-House who began to have suspicions that Tweed had left for parts unknown. At two o'clock the wisest shook their heads and said there must be

the first conclusion that wise people usually arrive at. Mr. Judson Jarvis, the Clerk of Arrests, did not appear in the Sheriff's office up to three o'clock in the afternoon. This was another very suspicious deal of business to transact and is usually at his office at an early hour. He dropped into the office just before four o'clock, but almost as quickly disappeared. General William M. Tweed, Jr., Mr. Tweed's eldest son, visited the Sherid's office very frameouty. A Health repairer had the following

Tweed's eldest son, visited the Sherin's office very frequently. A Herral preparter had the following conversation with him in reference to the report concerning his father's reported disappearance. Reporter—Mr. Tweed, might I ask if your father will be at his office to-day?

Mr. Tweed—He may, sir.

REPORTER—There is a report abroad, I suppose you are aware, to the effect that Mr. Tweed has left New York. I suppose there is hardly any foundation for that?

Mr. Tweed—It is an outrageous ite.

REPORTER—Have you any idea where such a report could have originated?

Mr. Tweed—It a newspaper office, without foundation, through a desire to take advantage of my father's present difficulties, and in what must be personal malice.

REPORTER—Will he appear in Court to-day?

Mr. Tweed—He may, sir.

REPORTER—Will he appear in Court to-day?

Mr. Tweed—He may, sir.

REPORTER—I suppose that Mr. Tweed will have no difficulty in making up the defict in his bail bond by the withdrawal of Alderman Farley?

Mr. Tweed—Only, no! He will be able to get all the bail he wants.

The reporter having apologized for his dis agree-

Mr. Tweed—On, no! He will be able to get all the bail he wants.
The reporter having apologized for his dis agreeable duty leit, and Mr. Tweed, Jr., hurried off to canvass for bondsmen. He and his brother, Richard M. Tweed, were engaged at this duty all day, and as each additional bondsman was obtained Mr. William Tweed brought him to the Sheriff's office, where Mr. Joel Stevens sat all day taking the names of the bondsmen. At three o'clock a Herald reporter called at the Sheriff's office, and had the following conversation with Mr. Joel Stevens, the Under Sheriff:—
REPORTER—Mr. Stevens, you are taking the names

Under Sheriff:—
REPORTER—Mr. Stevens, you are taking the names
of Mr. Tweed's bondsmen, I believe?
Mr. STEVENS—Yes, sir, but nothing is perfected

Mr. STEYRYS—Yes, sir, but nothing is perfected yet.

REFORTER—Do you expect to have the list complete to-day?

Mr. STEYRYS—From what I now see I have reason to believe everything will be perfected in an hour from now.

An hour after the reporter called and Mr. Stevens informed him that the list was closed for yesterday; that Mr. Tweed failed to hunt up all the boudsmen, but that very few were now required to fill up the list, and that he was condident that it would be completed early to-day. Meantime, as long as Mr. Judson Jarvis and the deputies who are popularly supposed to be on the track of Tweed to arrest him allow him to go at large, the Sheriif takes the full risk of a million of dollars. Everybody with whom the reporter conversed yesterday declared their belief that Sheriif Brennan could put his hand any moment on Tweed and arrest him, and that he must have wonderful friendship for Tweed to do what he has done for him already.

What Sheriff Brennan Knows. A HERALD reporter yesterday afternoon had a short conversation with Mr. Brennan, the Sherin, as to the whereabouts of Mr. Tweed.

the reporter, "Not exactly," was the Sheriff's reply; "but he as not left the city, I think."

"Why do you think so?" "Well, I know that his sons come in and out here "You have no suspicion of his having fled ?"
"You have no suspicion of his having fled ?"
"You what is Mr. Tweed's 'policy' in keeping himself

"Simply, I dare say, to avoid the trouble and annoyance of an arrest; for you know if we can lay hands upon him we will take him in custody. He has offered certain persons to take Farley's place on the beil bend, and he is waiting until they justify, I suppose. When they do everything will be

on the ball count and he is waiting until they justify, I suppose. When they do everything will be as it was before."

"What if they do not justify!"

"In that case—well, I cannot say what may happen!"—and the Sheriff put on his great coat and went out to his carriage, which was in waiting at the door.

At the Metropolitan Hotel.

The barroom of the Metropolitan Hotel was crowded with prominent politicians last night, several candidates for office under the Tammany banner at the last election were present, but the Boss was conspicuous by his absence. A HERALD reporter made inquiries at the office as to whether Mr. Tweed was in the house or whether he had been during the day; but he was informed most

was informed by some one who ought to know, shortly alterwards, that hr. Tweed had been closeted a long time during the day in a room of the Metropolitan Hotel with the confidential agent of Mr. Thomas Scott, "the Railroad

Work of MOLVERPRINTING SOME OF HIS PROPERTY to the latter. Mr. Miller, the Secretary of the Penn sylvania Central Company, who is Mr. Scott's secre-tary, the reporter was informed by one of the clerks had been in the hotel during the evening, but had left at an early hour. The reporter looked for him at his office, at the corner of Spring street and Broadway, but was unable to find him, nor at any of his accustomed resorts. At the hotel the clerk told the reporter that Mr. Thomas Scott was not at the hotel, and, he believed, was last night at his residence in Pittsburg.

road Company, and that he was engaged in the

residence in Pittsburg.

PLACING THE BOSS.

At a late hour last night a PERALD reporter called at the residence of one of the most prominent Sixth ward politicians and

ward politicians and

A PERSONAL FRIEND OF MR. TWEED,
and at last obtained positive information as to the
fact that Tweed nad not left the city. The following
conversation took place:—
REFORTER—I have came to you, as a last resource,
to know if you can give me any information as to
Tweed's whereabouts.

to know if you can give me any information as Tweed's whereabouts.

"I know he is in the city."
REPORTER—"Did you see him yourself?"
Yes, I saw him about midday to-day, but don't want to be mixed up with the matter. H. son informed me where he was to be found.
REPORTER—"Might I ask where:"

"He was in his private office, at 85 Duane street for three hours to-day, and left there at lou o'clock."

REPORTER—"War dealt. REPORTER-"You don't know whether he has left "I know he has not. He is keeping away until this justification of his bondsmen is over. It is the most extraordinary thing I ever heard of. He could crowd in as many people to Sheriff Brennan as would

most extraordinary thing I ever heard of. He could crowd in as many people to Sheriff Brennan as would

RASILY FILL UP

the required amount, but the terrible cross-examination which his ball have to go through has scared some, and, he is atraid, will scare more of them. A man is asked how much property he has got, where it lies, its depth and irontage, the lawyer who conveyed it to him, the name of the insurance office he is insured in; in fact, everything belonging to him that he knows and doesn't know of is raked up, and turned inside out, and that, too, though no OFFERS A CENTIPIED CHECK

for his bail. I have property, and for the life of me I could not tell the name of the lawyer who conveyed it to me. Very few men could be got to go bail under such circumstances, or stand the cross-examination. Of course the bail is tremendously large, and several people have to be got to make it up. Some one may refuse to stand the cross-examination. Of course the bail is tremendously large, and several people have to be got to make it up. Some one may refuse to stand the cross-examination. Of course the bail is tremendously large, and several people have to be got to make it up. Some one may refuse to stand the cross-examination. Of course the bail is tremendously large, and several people have to be got to make it up. Some one may refuse to stand the cross-examination. They did not know of the immense responsibility which they assumed. The general impression was that each bondsman was only binding himself in the amount in which he justified. The truth is that each signer of a bond is responsible for the whole amount all are together responsible for it, and in a suit to recover from the rest. Tweed has now very grave lears that others who have offered to go his bail is large amounts will bauk at the last moment. To-day may see Boss Tweed in juil at large amounts will bauk at the last moment.

CHRISTMAS AMONG THE CHILDREN.

New York Poundling Asylum-The Children's Fold-Sunday School Festivities.

One of the most interesting institutions in the city is the New York Foundling Asylum. Clean, fresh, bright and airy and full of babes, all well tenderly cared for by their nurses and by the good Sisters who have undertaken this most char-Itable work. Yesterday the babes held a reception. They had a Christmas tree, just like their elders and seemed to enjoy the gleaming tapers and brildownward. The tree was well supplied with rat-tles, which the little ones shook with a will when they got them into their little fat hands, and between rattles and cooing and crowing and crying, the visitor soon knew that there were babes about Yes, bless their hearts, two hundred of them. There they sat, in their nurses' arms or in their little chairs, or they toddled about the floor, while the crowds of lady visitors looked on admiringly. The babes were plump and fresh and pretty, and all daintly dressed in little slips or neat frocks, embroidered and tucked, and no one would have supposed that the little waifs were dependent upon charity instead of their natural dependence-a

The entire asylum is scrupulously fresh and neat, The entire assium is scrupulously irosa and neat, and it is a pleasure to go through the airy rooms and see the little cribs ranged on each side with their tiny occupants. The beds are white as snow; and in each one two babes, or room for two, some sleeping, others playing or looking about with eyes full of pathetic wonder at the world they have so lately entered.

Between the cribs sit the nurses, and the sweet-faced sisters are less and there and everywhere, petting this child, soothing that and caring for all, that they may miss the mother's care as little as possible.

There are about eight hundred infants in charge of the asylum, but a large number of them are in the care of nurses outside. This charity cannot be too highly commended or too liberally aided. That it is no good hands anybody will be convinced who takes the trouble to visit the Sisters and inspect their

THE CHILDREN'S VOLD.

The Children's Fold held a Christmas reception

the trouble to visit the Sisters and inspect their work.

The Children's Fold held a Christmas reception yesterday afternoon at the institution, 437 East Fifty-eighth street. The children taken care of in the "Fold" are mostly the orpinans of unfortunates who have died at the city institutions. The fourth annual report says:—

"The particular business of this society is to receive and adopt children of both sexes, between the ages of twelve months and twelve years, who are orphans, half orphans or otherwise irlendless, always giving the preference to the children from Blackwell's, Randail's and Ward's Islands. The children are supported and educated or apprenticed to trades." The report goes on to say that there are 70,000 medy children in the city, and that the question of what to do with them becomes one of political economy as well as of Christian duty.

The Fold has been established five years. During 1871 41 children have been received and 67 supported, at a total expense of \$4,0.9 93, including rent. This expense is met by voluntary contributions.

Yesterday the children gathered around their Christmas tree and received their holiday gifts, It was a pretty sight, as they clustered under the evergreens, their little cager faces upinited and their voices joining in the Christmas songs. No visitor could help being deeply interested in these children of crime and sorrow, and no one could help wishing that such Folds might be multiplied till no child is leit homeless. Three beautiful girls, sisters, were pointed out as the children of a man who died in the limatic asylum. Many cases of great interest were noticed.

The following committee have the Fold in charge:—Rev. Edward Cowley, President; W. H. Newman, Treasurer; Mrs. George Depew. Secretary; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. B., and Richard J. Garrettson. They desire to erect a suitable building for the accommodation of this excellent charity, and all friends of the orphan are solicited to give their assistance. The strictest economy compatible with the country

ANOTHER THIEF CAGED.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer Wooding character, giving his name as John Hofman, travelling through Hoboken. He had in his posses ion a buffalo robe and a blanket, for the acqui of which he could not satisfactorily account. The policeman took him into custody, and Chief Donovan telegraphed to Englewood (whence the captive said he had come) for information. He received an answer requesting him to hold the prisoner until he could be safely delivered into the hands of the Englewood authorities.

SINKING OF THE FRIGATE CHATTANOOGA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 28, 1871. The steam frigate Chattanooga, lying in the channel at League Island, sprung a leak and sunk. It

JUDGE DEDFORD'S GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury Ask for a Further Extension of Time till the End of January - Doubt as to the Validity of Their Indictments Already Fou.id-Remarks of District Attorney Garvin and Judge Bedford.

The Grand Jury came into Court yesterday morn ng, when the foreman addressed His Honor Judge

FOREMAN-We have no indictments this morning Your Honor, to present, for the reason that will is for an extension of our time. If Your Honor will read the paper we present and allow us to wait we will await the answer of the Court.

Judge Supronn—Certainly.

The Court perused the communication handed in ney Garvin, who also read it carefully.

District Attorney Garvin then said:—I fully con-

our, Your Honor, in the request of the Grand Jury in regard to this extension. There are some things stated in that paper it is not necessary for the public to understand. Pernaps it would be quite as well not to have any portion of it go further. But I fully concur in the request made by the Grand Jury, and

JUDGE BEDFORD TO THE GRAND JURY.

Judge Broford-Mr. Foreman and gentlemen of quest and resolution. I sit here as a judge of this Court simply for the furtherance of the ends of jusice. It is clearly my duty to afford you every facility you may ask for in order to aid you in per fecting the business before you. I therefore unhest of extension, fully concurred in by the District At-torney, and I shall direct the Clerk of this Court to

The Grand Jury conferred with the District Attorney a few moments, whereupon District Attorney GARVIN said:—There seems to be a disagreement, Your Honor, between the Grand Jury in regard to the publication of the paper. If they desire it of of public policy, and in order to promote the public interests, it occurred to me it would be well not to publish it. If the Grand Jury disagree with me about that of course I do not wish to control them or desire to make any suggestion in the matter; but it struck me it the Grand Jury thought—the matter over and taked it over a little among themselves they would find it would be a great deal

over and taiked it over a little among themselves they would find it would be a great deal better not to publish one or two ideas contained in that communication. However, it is a matter of propriety and discretion which they must judge of for themselves. My opinion is if they would take the matter into consideration they would come to the same conclusion.

Foreman—If the Court will allow us to consult together we will report the feeling of the Grand Jury on that subject.

Judge Bedford—Certainly.

The Foreman (resuming)—As I have understood it the only object of making the communication was that it should be published—that the public and our citizens generally should know why we are so long delaying in the Grand Jury room. We feel that it is due to ourselves and due to the public that they should know why the Grand Jury & kept together day after day and week after week without any action. They have a right to inquire of them and we have a right to answer. As to the point referred to I can hardly make a remark about that without exposing to the public the very point that the District Attorney seems to think ought to be concealed. I do not think there is any concealment in the mind of the public or of the Court with regard to that one point. It is conversed of everywhere—that this Grand Jury is unable to act while the other Grand Jury is in session. Whatever may be said on that subject, if it appear in the paper, we would like to have that understood and known, unless there are objections that the Grand Jury agree to, if the Court will excuse us for a moment we will go to our room and return again.

The Grand Jury repaired to their room, and in about fifteen minutes, instead of returning to the court room, Captain McCloskey brought the communication into Court, in the temporary absence of the our room and return again.

The Honerable Gunnence and neglect of private affals this grand inquest has pursue! it is investigation in

Judge Ections:

To the Honorable GUNNING S. BEDFORD, City Judge:

At much personal inconvenience and neglect of private affairs this grand inquest has pursued its investigations in the cases of municipal frauds, with all the energy and perserverance it possessed, from the lith day of November has to the present date, and is now compele do ask Your Honor again to extend its time. The reason for this is set forth in the following order, the object of the jury being to avoid every possible question as to the validity of its final action which might arise were it taken during the existence of the other Graed Jury.

CREEN OF THE JUNY.

The Grand Jury hereby instructs its foreman to ask the Court to extend its time to the 27th day of next January The Grand Jury here not not to mass upon the cases of municipal frauds during the session of the present Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury, being fully convinced that any indict ments found by them during the existence of the said Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury, being fully convinced that any indict ments found by them during the existence of the said Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury would either be invalid or, a least, would give rise to a very serious question, which would Judge Benford: —
To the Honorable Gunning S. Benroup, City Judge: —
To the Honorable Gunning S. Benroup, City Judge: —

CANADA.

Legal Strangulation of Cyrus Pickard at London, Ontario-Wanted a Good "(alcraft." LONDON, Ont., Dec. 25, 1871.

Cyrus Pickard was hanged this morning for the murder of Duncan McVannel, his employer, last April. Pickard never denied his guilt. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step. Owing

to the nervousness of the executioner the knot slipped directly under his chin, and after the drop feil the rope with which his arms were tied broke. His struggles were fearful for several minutes until life became extnet. The Trunk Mystery Cleared Up. QUEBEC, Dec. 28, 1871. The body found in the rankway shed proves to be a

subject belonging to a medical man.

QUEBEC, Dec. 28, 1871.

A large fire here to-day originated in Guay & Co.'s dry goods store on John street and spread to the Russell House and the grocery of George Hall. To-tal loss about \$50,090. Guay & Co. are insured for \$15,050 in the Liverpool, London and Globe and Afina Companies. The Russell House is only slightly demaged.

THE GUILTY KU KLUX.

Jadge Bond Sentencing the Convicted Ma randers to Various Terms of Imprisonment

and Imposing Heavy Fines.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 28, 1871.

In the United States Court this morning John S. Judge Bond announced the decision of the Court overruling Mr. Stanberry's motions for a new trial

and arrest of judgment.

All the defendants so far convicted and who have pleaded guilty have been sentenced. The following

pleaded guity nave been sentenced. The following are the sentences:—
John W. Mitchell, five years' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000; Sherard Childers, William Montgomers, Evans Murphy, Hezekinh Porter, R. H. Mitchell, Sylvanus Shearer, Hugh Shearer, William Shearer and James B. Shearer, each eighteen months' imprisonment and a fine of \$100; Dr. Thomas B. Whitesides, one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$100; John S. Milis, three months' imprisonment and a fine of \$20.

Confirming the Ku Klux Ontrages in Missouri. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28, 1871.

Forther advices from Sedalia county confirm the previous accounts of the killing of negroes in Saline county. It is said great excitement exists there, the negroes are panic stricken and that efforts are being made to suppress the facts in the case.

HORRIBLE DEATH IN THE MORRIS AND ES-SEX DEPOT AT HOBOKEN.

About ten o'clock last night a man named Albert J. Ires, employed as a train despatcher at the J. Ires, employed as a train despatcher at the above-mentioned depot, met with a melancholy end while in the performance of his duty. He was about to couple two passenger cars, when the train unexpectedly backed upon him, and his abdomen was caught between the platforms of the cars. He lived and was conscious for three-quarters of an hour, when death ended his sufferings. Three doctors were in attendance, but nothing could avert the man's death. He resided at 45 west Twenty-fourth street. New York, where it is thought he leaves an aunt still living. Deceased had been a faithful employe of the railroad company.

BIT BY A MAD DOG. Charles Winchell, a boy, residing at 313 East

yesterday afternoon was butten by a mad dog. The dog was afterwards shot by Officer Burns, of the Eleventh precinct. Winchest was attended by a wollee surpeon, and taken home by his mother.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS

The Penusylvania Legislature The Legislature of this State will meet on Tuesday next. It is stated that William Elliott, republican, of Philadelphia, will be selected by the republican, of Philadelphia, will be selected by the republi-can cancus for Speaker of the House, which, if the case, is equivalent to election. In the Senate there is a tie, and there will probably be no organization until an election is held in the district lately repre

Debt and Demornization Down South. [From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Dec. 24.] We hear reports which indicate in some countes a lamentable degree of demoralization on the sub-ject of debt paying, which, we believe, is due, in great part, to the so-called "relief legislation." Any anction by law to popular evasion of fair pecuntary obligations saps the public sense of rectifude, and sets on foot bad fashions which a good many are only too ready to follow.

The New York Legislature. [From the Utica Herald (republican) Dec. 28.]
One of the most important and delicate steps
to be taken will be the election of a speaker by the Assembly. The moral effect of this choice will be very great, and will do much to strengthen or weaken popular confidence. There must be no indication of ring combinations in the matter. We do not want to come under a republican ring as soon as we get rid of the demorepublican ring as soon as we get rid of the demo-oratic. That would be to exemplify the fable of the fox and flies. We do not want to welcome a more hungry set. This is not what the people have over-thrown the Tammany Ring for. We want to get rid of all ring influences and all combinations to control the offices and divide the spoils. Leave everything possible to the people and dispose of each case on its own merits as it comes up. Let members of the Assembly be cautious how they make pledges to any man.

Alvord us a Candidate for Speaker. [From the Troy Whig (republican) Dec. 23.]

* * * Another objection urged against Mr. Alvord is his vote in layor of the Tweed charter. He and Mr. Littlejohn were the oldest and ablest members of the House, and fact, leaders of the republican party. In the first trial of strength between the Young Democracy and Tweed the republicans gave Young Democracy and Tweed the republicans gave the majority to the Young Democracy. But subsequently Tweed and his friends made overfures to the republicans, which led them to accept the Tweed charter in consideration of the amendment of certain other laws, supposed to be in the interest of pure elections. We differed with Mr. Alvord and Mr. Littlejohn, and protested against voting for the Tweed charter on any consideration. But Mr. Littlejohn had his Midland Railroad on his shoulders, and probably was promised, in return for his vote and influence, the passage of the bill appropriating money to ald in its construction. We do not know that Mr. Alvord had any oil in which he was particularly interested and for which he could make a trade. But he is an adept in all legislative tactics, by which bills are passed or defented, and we presume that he did not vote for the Tweed charter winout some understanding that the bills in which he was infecested should not be defeated. We have no doubt that Mr. Smith would make a good Speaker, but on the score of experience Mr. Alvord is the fittest man for the office.

"An Era of Honesty in Politics Boginning." iFrom the Boston Advertiser (republican) Dec. 28.] In New York it was supposed to be a hopeless task to fight against the co-rupt agents of the Ring, and the reason was that those agents were so many and well paid that the honest side had little chance. Reverse the condition of affairs and the people's cause will be maintained with equal zeal without the corrupt appliances employed by fammany. The indications are that an era of honesty in politics is beginning. Now is the time to secure such a condition of things as a permanency. If we continue the present low salaries we shall find good and honest men to accept positions for a short time; but they will gradually withdraw to secure the greater remanerations of private business, and the offices will rever to k haves or fools. But if public service is rewarded as private citizens reward labor in their behalf, we may make public office, as it should be, a legitimate object of ambition to the best and ablest men in the community.

The Democratic State Convention will be held in New Haven February 6.

LECTURES LAST EVENING.

Wendell Philips on Street Life in Europe.

Stenway Hall was last evening filled by a very

arge and intelligent audience, who assembled to hear Wendeli Philips lecture on "Street Life in Europe." The lecturer opened by referring to the early history of lyceum lecturing, and stated that their own smoke. Men were too ant to look upon those of other countries as an entirely different species of the human family; but the difference was not so great, after all. It is not by reading that we note the difference in nationalities. It is such glympses as one gets from car windows, the graphic points, the chunks, that let us into foreign character. Speaking of the belief of Americans that they are the first people in the world, Mr. Philips said the opposite was the case. The subject of the of his sovereign; but we are always in the royal presence of the people and are under restraint. In stately Spain and France he had seen a whole coach load of persons emptied out and kissed by those in waiting, and none cared what Mrs. Grundy said. Two of the ablest statesmen of France kissed each other at dinner. "Only think," said the lecture, "of Ben Wade Kissing Charles Summer, or Hen Butler kissing Morton of Indiana." It is a trait of individuality. So it is in dress and in the appearance of the streets and the style of architecture of the houses. This individuality is seen in our habits of life. We are for making money, yet he found no complaint with his love and lust for prosperity. An American is never satisfied unless his son commences life better than he did. We set our brains to support our hands. No Yankee ever works the disadians work, invents herself out of the drudgery. There money is the trade mark in society. A Yankee knows if he plies up dollars he can get on top and be a great man in society. It is not so in Europe, where money does not clovate the man, Our country is full of brain—that careful foresign that looks for to-morrow. There to-morrow is not taken into account. In Rome, on the land where Virgil once sung, can now be seen the farmer tilling the soil with an ox or a cow hitched to a rude plough beside his wife. In Florence there is not a man who can bore with an augur. When a hole is to be made it is burned in with a hot rod of fron. In Paris you will see a ladder resting against a new wall. An this country it would bear the hole is to be made the foot, as in Maine they build ships by the mile and cut them into yards for the market. The lecturer gave other striking Hustrations, and proceeded to point out in what particular Europeans excelled us. Among them was the love of art and the beautiful and the acquisition of languages. of his sovereign; but we are aiways in the royal presence of the people and are under restraint.

Sound-The Voice and Ear"-Lecture by Professor O. N. Rood, of Columbia Col-

given last evening at the Academy of Music by Pro-fessor O. N. Rood, of Columbia College. The subject was, "Sound-The Voice and the Ear," which he illustrated by numerous experiments to prove the wave theory of sound. On the stage were transparencies, calcium lights and all the known acoustic ins ruments. The audience were most attentive, and the Professor and all the known acouste its futueus. In audience were most attentive, and the Professor was frequently applauded in the course of the lecture. His description of the formation of the ear was most mitute in every particular. He said that inside the auricle are a multitude of very small clastic rods fastened at one end, just like a tuning fork, and like it capable of vibrating only when the particular notes to which they are tuned are struck. Hesides the rods we have locked up in the ear an instrument with not less than 3,000 strings, tuned to different notes, connected with different nerve filaments, ready to transmit to the brain the sensations due to different notes. Thus it would seem that nature has provided us with a most claborate and complicated piece of apparatus. Taink of the delicate care required to keep such an institution in order, its strings properly weighted, its rods well in tune day after day during the process of growth and waste to which it, like the rest of the body, is constantly subjected? The power to hear and to speak are gifts which, from a pure mathematical and physical standpoint, are literally Godiske. Let us hope that in the ages to come-our race may learn to use them in a manner which better accords with their inexpressible value.

FIRE IN TENTE STREET. A few minutes after five o'clock last night fire

was discovered in the two-story brick building 467 to 473 East Tenh street, occupied by Rodman & Hebburn as a saw mill, causing a loss to stock of \$10,000 and \$4,000 to machinery. The adjoining building, occupied by the same firm as a stable, was damaged \$500 by fire. The buildings and stock were insured for \$8,000 in the Eagle, Equiable and Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Companies. The origin of the fire is unknown.

TROTTING.

Meeting of the Board of Appeals of the National Association for the Promotion of the Intercets of the American Trotting Turf.

in session until they finished their labors with rendering the following

CASE No. 1.— Of John H. Martin, who petitioned to be reinstated, he having been expelled last year from the Fleetwood Park Course. The Board decided, from the evidence in the case, that har Martin is not justly nor rightly entitled to be reinstated. Had he appeared before the Board free of causes for censure as to his conduct since the date of ma expulsion, the Board might have been disposed to have exercised the power of pardon conferred by the rule.

Case No. 2.—Of Charles Records, who was ex-pelled at a former meeting for guilty connection with fraudulent entries. He appeals to be rein-stated, but the Board concluded to adhere to their

pelied at a former meeting for guilty connection with traudment entries. He appeals to be reinstated, but the Board concluded to adhere to their former judgment.

Case No. 3.—Clark McAllister, of Davenport, Iowa, having been expelled for abusive and Insulting language at a trotting meeting at the Scott County Agricultural Society, appealed to be reinstated, but be was reterred back to the association he offended, after which the Board will listen to his case, and not until then.

Case No. 3½.—This was the case of Thomas P. Wallace, the owner of the trotting horse James H. Coleman. We gave the facis in yesterday's Heraldo. Mr. Wallace protested against the ruling of the Fleetwood Park judges when his horse won the fourth heat of the face for the 2228 purse trotted there on the 18th of September last. Mr. Wallace was sustained by the Board, and their ruling was as follows:—That all the horses except James H. Coleman and Charley Green were distanced in the fourth heat, and all subsequent heats in that race were null and void: and that James H. Coleman and Charley Green must trot the race out for the purses on the first fair day after the 18th of Maynexi. It will be remembered that fine heats were trotted in the above race, and the first premium was awarded to Young Bruno.

Case No. 4.—John Murphy protested against Major Allen whining at Springheld, he having been trained in the same stable with Thomas Jefferson, the latter horse trotting in the same race. Decision:—That the plea of a bar of limitation, interposed by the Spingheld Club, be overruled, and that this case be continued to the semi-annual meeting of the Board, and notice be given to the parties most intimately interested.

Case No. 8.—W. S. Frazer claims an appeal from the decision of the judges at Kaiamazoo. The court sustained the decision of the judges of the neat in calling it voil, but censured their conducted from the ruling of ine National association at Kaiamazoo, sald association naving expelled him for remarks in his report of the decision at

neat in calling it voit, but censured their conducted for the bungling manner in which they conducted fine race.

CASE NO. 6,—W. D. C. Smith appeals to the Board from the ruling of the National Association at Kalamazoo, said association naving expelled him for remarks in his report of the doings at that place during the fall meeting. Not decided upon.

CASE NO. 7.—Eachd Doble vs. The Treniton Agricultural Society. Referred to the semi-annual session of the Board.

CASE NO. 7.—Eachd Doble vs. The treniton Agricultural Society. Referred to the semi-annual session of the Presumpaced Association of Portland, Maine. The mare Butterball trotted there and was protested against, the mare having trotted twice where time was suppressed. The mare is expelled from the track for all time. The owner, however, was excd.

CASE NO. 9 was the application of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds for a rule to stop associations from making conditional entries with drivers. The Board decided that no conditional entries should hereafter be taken by any association also asked for information as to what disposition should be made of third money in the three-year-old colt race which took place last fail, when one horse distanced all out one. The rolling was that the third money should go to the winniner of the face.

CASE NO. 10.—The above association also asked for information as to what disposition should be made of third money in the three-year-old colt race which took place last fail, when one horse distanced all out one. The rolling was that the third money should go to the winniner of the face.

CASE NO. 11.—Thom the same association, for advice and decision in the case of Kingston and mate and Honest Allen and mate, John II. Martin, the driver of the Kingston team, having been ruled off the Freetwood Park Course previously. The Board decided that the race was won by Kingston, and mide, but censured the Prospect Park Association for non-payment of entrance money. The Board decided that the race was continued over to the semi-annual meet

track at Bridgeport, Conn. Said track not belonging to the National Association, the Board would have nothing to do with the case.

Case No. 20 was similar to the one of Alex. Patterson with mis horse Dreadnaught at Regaselaer Park, and the runing of the Board was the same in this as the previous case.

Case No. 21.—Of the borse Colonel Moulton, who was protested at Mysuc Park, Bostom, for having trotted in a race where time was suppressed. This case was carried over to the semi-annual meeting of the Board, with orders of notice.

Case No. 22.—S. Lastier, of Eigh, Ill., protested against a colt, belonging to L. L. Dorsey, who was entered without proper description. This case was continued to the semi-annual meeting.

Case No. 23.—Of S. D. & B. C. Bruce, for the decision of the Board against the validity or legality on an alleged record made by Goldsmith Maid at Milwaukee. Continued to the semi-annual meeting of the Board.

of the Board.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board referred to above will take place in Providence on the second Tuesday in January.

FOREIGN MISC.LLANEOUS ITEMS.

A republican club has been formed in Preston

A project is on foot for carrying a railway within half a mile of the summit of Snowdon, Wales.

The strength of the republican left in the French

National Assembly is estimated at 179 members. The pattern of the English cavalry saddle is to be aftered, that now in use being heavy and inconvenient.

venient.

The radical Spanish journal, the Tertulia, regards the fusion of the Sagasta and unionist parties as an accompission fact.

The Grand Council of St. Galle has granted 2,000,000. for the formation of the line across the Splugen Pass.

A compution of engineers has been named to

the Splugen Pass.

A committee of engineers has been named to inspect the Paris catacomos, as was to have been done at the commencement of July, 1870.

The Grand Council of Aargau, in Switzerland, have decided almost unanimously to separate the establishment of Churcu and State.

establishment of Churcu and State.

Extensive bods of oysters have been discovered off the coast of Cumbertand, England, and are being most energetically worked. The quality of the dysters thus obtained is very highly spoken of.

The fire in Geneva, Switzerland, still remains wrapped up in mystery, and strong suspicions are entertained that it was the work of an incendiary, though nothing positive is at present known.

The Municipal Council of Havre is urging on the Council Geneval of the Lower Seine the necessity of a second line of railway between Rouon and Havre, by the valley of the Seine, with branches at Lillebonne, Bolbec and Motteville.

Forty-four Communist prisoners have been tried

Forty-four Communist prisoners have been tried by the Assize Court of Riom for taking part in disturbances at St. Etienne. Twenty-three were acquitted, and the rest sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The Council of the London Society of Arts bave app ointed a committee to consider and report how tar the existing means of crossing the Channel can be improved, and to take evidence thereon. A railway tunnel between Scotland and Ireland

A railway tunnel between Scotland and Ireland has been proposed, to go from near Coshendall to the Muil of Cantyre, and a detailed description, with estimates of the cost, has been published.

In tracing the progress of life assurance in Great Britain the Review hotes that twenty-four offices, the youngest of which is forty-seven years old, divide between them an annual revenue of nearly 56,000,000, and hold in cash, in capital and assurance funds, no less than £52,000,000 sterling.

In order to prevent the destruction of the ancient relies so frequently found by the peasantry the Royal Irish academy, have determined to publish, in Irish, an abstract of the law of treasure trove, and directions for the transmission of such articles to the Academy.

It appears now that the pre-Adamite man—as least the American branch of him—knew all about what we have been deuding ourselves was the modern art of war; for, according to the Hallfax, N. S. Express of the 2th uit, a four-pound cannot ball was found in a imp of coal taken from a depth of 150 feet below the surface of the earth at the Academ Coal Mille, Maccan, N. S.